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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907

**FEMALE EDUCATION AND
EMANCIPATION IN EGYPT.**
An interesting discussion has recently been
carried on in the Press relative to the question
of the emancipation of the Moslem woman.
Certain differences of opinion as to the advan-
tage of the step have, of course, been record-
ed from the Moslem side, while on the side of
the non-Moslem advocates of female emancipa-
tion we note a certain indifference to questions
of climate, and environment which must be
taken into account, if any reasonable conclu-
sion is to be reached. If by emancipation is
meant the abolition of the veil and the according
of permission to Moslem women to mix freely
with men in society, we are in favour of it,
with the proviso that a thorough moral and
intellectual education must precede any general
removal of the barriers which in most Eastern
countries imprison, but defend, the fair sex.
It must be remembered that the great majority

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cash Cotton.

According to news from Kassala the Gash cotton is now quoted at P.T. 83 per Kantar. A further rise is expected.

New Daily.

A new daily paper is to appear shortly at Cairo every evening. It will be entitled "Le Temps Egyptien" and the editor and proprietor is Mr. Thirion.

Miss Meyer's Concert.

We would remind our readers that the concert of Miss Meyer and her pupils will take place on Monday evening at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria.

Coversing Hospitals.

Nearly 31,000 in-patients and 128,000 out-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals last year. The number of both in and out-patients is steadily increasing.

Slave Trade.

The Slave Trade Repression Department granted manumission papers to five slaves last month. Three were Sudanese women and one a Circassian woman. The fifth was a Sudanese man.

The Sudan Mail.

In future the mail steamer will leave Haifa on Fridays and Mondays as soon as passengers and baggage and mail from the mail train have been embarked, and will not wait until 6 a.m. as advertised.

Education in the Sudan.

There are now 340 pupils undergoing instruction in the Government Schools of the Sudan exclusive of the Kufra, which include 211 Muslims, 25 Copts, and 4 Jews. Their nationalities are as follows: Arabs 138, Blacks 67, Berberians 5, Mixed 46, Egyptians 84.

American Excavations.

Dr. A. M. Lythgoe, the American archaeologist, has been conducting his excavations this season on behalf of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts at New York, at the Pyramids of Light. Dr. Lythgoe has had a long training in Egyptian excavations and his discoveries are awaited with much interest in America.

Murder in Alexandria.

A young native of Alexandria, Mustapha Khalil by name, was passing through Anastasi Street, Menhieh, last night, with his fiancée, when a Greek subject drew near and commenced to meddle with the woman, Mustapha, getting enraged, drew his dagger and stabbed him in the stomach, causing serious injuries to which he succumbed shortly after in the hospital. The authorities have opened an enquiry into the circumstances of the murder. The victim has not yet been identified.

Arab Horses for Cavalry.

It is announced that Lieut. M'Caule, of the American Army, is, by superior order, riding an Arab stallion from Portland (Oregon) to New York, a distance of more than 3,000 miles, by way of testing the value of arabs for cavalry. The trial is one that will try the qualities of any horse in the world. On the general question, some people with no pretension to authority have a suspicion that the glamour which surrounds the Arab horse is merely a survival from the medieval days when he was the invariable subject of romance and story. But for five hundred years since the Crusades every nation has been engaged in developing the breed of its horses, and it is hardly surprising that the Arab, which has probably never stagnated, still remains the champion steed.

HARTWELL DIVORCE CASE.

Sir Brodick Hartwell, Bart., who was well-known in Alexandria when he was here with his regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Leicesters, and who met his wife in Egypt, has lately come before the public, as on Thursday week he was cited in the Divorce Court as respondent to the undefended petition of English actress, Mrs. Hartwell (nee Chamberlain), who was married at Portland, for a divorce from his wife, Joan Amy Chamberlain, nee Jeffery.

According to counsel, the parties were married in 1901 at Epsom; Vancouver, and afterwards lived at Los Angeles, Deimosport, and Gibraltar. In 1906 the petitioner was on the West Coast of Africa, and, returning on April 4, went to his flat in Elm Park Mansions, Kent, but found no trace of his wife, who, he was told, had been seen constantly in the respondent's company.

Later he learnt from Colchester, where the 2nd Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment was stationed, that the co-respondent, an officer in that regiment, had sent in his papers. He also learnt that her husband had been booked on board the S.S. "Oryon" bound for Sydney on May 10, and that Mrs. Hartwell, both the respondent and the co-respondent, wrote letters from the Hotel d'Orsay, Paris, on April 11, 1906, confessing misconduct. The letter written by Sir Brodick Hartwell to Lady Hartwell ran: "Dear George— I am writing this to tell you that I am leaving you for ever. So long as I cared for no one else the life you expected me to lead with you was bearable, but it was almost impossible that it could have lasted. At any rate directly I met some one I cared for, and who cared for me, I knew I could no longer go on living the miserable semi-detached life you and I had been living for the last two years or more. I have now sent in my papers and am on my way out to the colonies, and the woman I love is coming with me. I presume you will try and get a divorce from me as soon as possible for both our sakes." The Judge was satisfied on the question of identity and adultery, but could not grant a decree until he had proof of the marriage. The case was adjourned until this proof was forthcoming.

LORD CROMER'S RESIGNATION.

THE ALEXANDRIA MEMORIAL.

The special Municipal committee, selected by the plenary assembly of the Alexandria Municipal Commission, has convened a general meeting of all the leading European associations of the city for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the question of the way in which Alexandria intends to perpetuate Lord Cromer's memory will be decided upon. The meeting will be held at the Municipal Palace.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the text of the letter signed by the vice-president Mr. R. Lang Anderson in the absence abroad of the president, Mr. S. H. Carver, which was addressed by the British Chamber of Commerce to Lord Cromer on the 18th inst.:

"I have the honour to convey to your Lordship the following resolution, which was unanimously passed at a meeting of my committee this afternoon:—The committee of the British Chamber of Commerce in Alexandria desire respectfully to convey to Lord Cromer, on behalf of the Chamber, their deep regret at his approaching departure from Egypt, so long the scene of his arduous, unflinching, and zealous work for the good of the country. This Chamber has to record the unfailing courtesy, patience, and a study with which Lord Cromer has at all times evinced in connection with the business interests which this Chamber has in charge. That years of toil for Egypt should have eventually necessitated rest is no surprise to members of this Chamber who know Egypt as it was and is, and the great and unceasing efforts needed to effect a transformation of such magnitude. The Chamber begs to convey to Lord Cromer its respectful and deep sympathy for him in the state of his health, and to express the most sincere wishes for his speedy and complete recovery."

The following is Lord Cromer's reply:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you communicate to me the resolution passed at the meeting of the committee of the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, beg you to accept and to convey to the members of the committee the expression of my heartfelt thanks for the terms in which they are good enough to speak of my departure from Egypt, and for their kind wishes for the restoration of my health. Your committee will well understand with what deep regret I find myself compelled to take this decision, but the opinion of my medical advisers, such as to leave me no choice. I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the great services rendered to this country by your Chamber, as also of the numerous occasions on which I have profited by their ready assistance and valuable suggestions. I venture to hope and believe that my successor may enjoy the same cordial support on your part which has always been extended to myself, and which I highly appreciate. I should wish to add that I have always been a matter of sincere regret to me that the circumstances attendant on my work have afforded to me in the past so few opportunities of visiting your city, and so of entering into nearer relations with the members of your Chamber, as well as with the Alexandrian community at large, with many of whom my personal acquaintance has been less than I would have wished. With my sincere good wishes for the progress of the excellent work of your Chamber, and for the health and prosperity of its members."

GREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the text of Lord Cromer's reply to Mr. E. Benachi, president of the Greek Chamber of Commerce:—Please accept, President, and communicate to the members of the Greek Chamber of Commerce my most sincere thanks for the words which they have so kindly expressed about me. Having recognised and appreciated for many years the services rendered to this country by the Greek community and industry, I would wish them, from my side, health and prosperity.

SWISS TESTIMONY.

The members of the Swiss Colony at Alexandria met at the Swiss Club and decided to send the following telegram through their president, Mr. de Tschudi:—"The Swiss colony at Alexandria in a general assembly express their regrets at your Lordship's departure, and they hope that your health will be re-established and thank you for the great work of regeneration, which you have accomplished in Egypt."

Lord Cromer sent the following telegram in reply to Mr. de Tschudi. I beg to thank you and ask you to submit to the members of the Swiss colony at Alexandria the expression of my sincere thanks for the sentiments which they have been good enough to express towards me and for the kind wishes for the re-establishment of my health.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

With acrimonious, but unconscious, humor, Mustapha Pasha Kamel, writes in "Al Wakef" the attendance of natives at the forenoon demonstration of Lord Cromer:—"We want the dioloy that we shall find them out and publish their names one by one, so that the Egyptian people may know whose its enemies, its rivals, and its opponents, and that their names shall be known to the present and to future generations. None shall receive mercy on our hands, not be even though he be the greatest man in Egypt." Trembling readers, and ponder over the denouncement of your gratitude be the word be Saviour of Egypt.

PELLAGRA IN EGYPT.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION NECESSARY.

The following is a note on Pellagra, written by Dr. Graham, in answer to enquiries made by Lord Cromer, Sir Edward Grey, several questions on this matter have been put before the Secretary for Foreign Affairs:—

Pellagra is a disease which has been chiefly observed amongst the very poorest and badly nourished peasants of Northern Italy. It is also found in parts of Northern Spain, Southern France and in Roumania.

As regards its proximate cause the balance of opinion is in favour of attributing it to the ingestion of diseased maize but the question cannot yet be said to have emerged from the controversial stage.

There is no doubt that the disease exists in certain districts of Egypt but reliable and inclusive information is still wanting.

Careful examination and study of facts and circumstances in the case of the disease, as to the general nature and effect of the disease and also as to its incidence in this country before any practical measures could be formulated and put into application.

It is established however that a certain proportion (in Italy it is said to be 10%) of pellagrous persons become insane. The statistics of the Egyptian Government Asylums show during the last ten years a general annual average of about fifty inmates suffering from pellagra; this figure has gradually increased since the beginning of the period under review, but, as Dr. Warnock observes, this increase probably represents the result of closer study and more accurate diagnosis rather than any real increase in the incidence of the disease.

Further it is by no means established that pellagra when co-existing with other diseases (such as ancylostomiasis etc.) in an insane person is the essential factor of the insanity. The provisions of the Italian law mentioned in Mr. Robertson's question include compulsory notification of the disease, the provision for the removal of approved curing places and stores for the patients, the establishment of public kitchens, treatment of pellagrous persons in segregation hospitals, the free issue of salt, and the control of the sale and importation of maize.

There are no statistics yet available to show whether this legislation has had any appreciable beneficial results. A law of this kind may be possible of operation in a country such as Italy where government is based on the communal system but it is probable that most of its provisions would meet with considerable opposition and difficulty in this country where the social life of the village is essentially based on the family system, and where the customs and habits of ages have acquired a sacred significance.

Each family has its own drying place and store for maize crop and with this custom it would be difficult to interfere; for villagers would not readily place their valued means of subsistence in the care of other persons. In any case the experience of the Public Health Department during the serious outbreak of cholera and plague has shown that the largest clinical light be interfered with, and therefore until the prevalence of Pellagra is shown to be of comparative economic importance it would not be advisable to undertake costly and unpopular measures that might have but doubtful issue.

The statistics of Kasr El Aini Hospital (Cairo) which receives cases from all parts of the country show that during the last three years twenty-seven persons have been admitted for pellagra—an annual average of nine cases among a total of six to seven thousand admissions.

At the same time it would be desirable that further information regarding the incidence and effects of the disease should be collected, and for this purpose the most practical way would be to make the greatest of a certain credit for carrying out of enquiries on the lines suggested above.

Sir Vincent Corbett to whom Lord Cromer referred the matter of opening a credit with a view to making further enquiries into the subject wrote:—

A good deal of attention has recently been given by our medical authorities to the disease called Pellagra. Dr. Sarsfield recently published a report on the subject, and, since then, Dr. Warnock and others have studied the reports of the Italian Pellagrical Congress with a view to proposing preventive measures for this country.

Dr. Warnock does not consider that the Italian law as it stands could be successfully applied in this country, in view of the different social conditions and the extreme poverty of the natives at any interference with their traditional customs.

As Dr. Graham points out, the question of the causes and remedies of the disease are still in the controversial stage, and it would be premature therefore to formulate any regulations until the matter has been more thoroughly studied.

Sir Horace Kitching approved Dr. Graham's suggestions. I should propose that the Government should grant a sum of £ E, 1,000 for preliminary study, and further grants could be made as required.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Cunard liner Bressia is due here to-morrow, ready to load cargo for Liverpool and American ports. The Mose line Kheperan arrived this morning from Suez via Gibraltar, Malta, and Genoa (Barbary) with passengers, mails and general cargo. Her passengers included Mr. R. Leigh, Mrs. McCallum, Mr. J. Lebon, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Rahmim Tayar.

THE DERSHIV AMIRS.

BELIEF IN THE MAHDI.

Dr. Rutherford's question re the imprisonment of Dervish Amirs at Alexandria was referred to Lord Cromer, who sent the following telegram to Sir Edward Grey in answer to the question:—

Many of the Dervish prisoners have now been released. Only eight of the principal Amirs are still detained. Their wives and families, numbering 23 individuals, remain with them. They are treated as political prisoners, are comfortably housed and well fed. They are not subjected to any severe disciplinary regulations. The children are being educated. I fully agree with Sir Reginald Wingate and Sir Agnew Pasha that it would not at present be desirable to send these men back to the Sudan. Their presence would be dangerous to the peace of the country. I am informed that some of them, including the notorious Osman Digna, still believe in the Mahdi. It has also to be remembered that while on the one hand, they would probably, if they returned to the Sudan, become centres of intrigue for the malcontents, on the other hand, they would require protection from the very numerous people who are still suffering from the barbarities inflicted by these men when they were in power.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive arrived at Alexandria yesterday evening at half past eight and was received at the station by the president and a large number of members of the Orwa el Waka, in whose honour his Highness had graciously consented to come to Alexandria, to attend the tenth anniversary of the death of the Khedive Ismail Pasha. The people of the Orwa el Waka School, with their four bands, and the custom-house porters, who form a branch of the society under the name of the Shalayehyeh, were drawn up on both sides of the road facing the station, and so great were their numbers that the line reached from the station to the theatre. The sight was most effective, such a man and boy being provided with various coloured lanterns. This afternoon the Khedive will open the flower show of the Alexandria Horticultural Society and his Highness will return to Cairo this evening. A full account of the Orwa el Waka shenanigans will appear in our next issue.

"Al Ahram" states that at the luncheon given to Lord Cromer by the Khedive at Abdeen Palace, the former, said, "I have met the honour of serving your grandfather, your father and your Highness. I believe that I carry back to my home in my heart the friendship of grandfather, father and son. As an old man I will always remember these friendships with pleasure and pride."

EGYPTIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"Anglo-Egyptian" writes from Cairo: "I think all interested in the future of Egypt should be most grateful to Mustapha Pasha Kamel for the article he has just published in 'Al Wakef'. If there is one thing that is of interest to know at the present moment it is the answer to the question, 'How far have the Egyptians progressed towards the attainment of a capacity for self-government?' To that question shall now be made a definite and indisputable answer, thanks to the ingenious Pasha. The whole civilised world is loud in praise of Lord Cromer's work in Egypt and it may be presumed that the civilised world is a fair judge of that work. Mustapha Pasha condemns Lord Cromer and his work entirely, and has called upon the country to rise up and to overthrow him in any far-sighted salutation to the man who has devoted his life to their welfare. Nothing could be better, for from the response that the Egyptians make to the Pasha's appeal we shall see exactly and beyond question or cavil the precise amount of their capacity for self-government or independence of any kind."

Briefly, the Egyptians are unable to see how great is the debt they owe Lord Cromer, or seeing it, deem it not part of their duty to thank him for his services; they are obviously utterly untried to be entrusted with the conduct of their own affairs, and all talk of developing self-government in this country must be definitely abandoned. There can be no other interpretation of their action. All Europe agrees that the country could not do better than that it has been by Lord Cromer, and if the Egyptians cannot see that this is so, they are incapable of understanding what good government is and therefore unfit to govern themselves.

If therefore the Egyptians refuse to thank Lord Cromer for his services, no man possessed of the smallest share of intelligence will listen for a moment to any talk of "Egypt for the Egyptians," of self-government or an Egyptian Parliament.

FIRES IN ALEXANDRIA.

A serious fire occurred this morning at Bab el Sidra. The brigade was called out at 8.30 and were on the spot within a few minutes, but, owing to the distance of the hydrantes, 4,300 feet of hose having to be used to obtain three deliveries, and the low pressure of water, it was 8.40 before the fire was under control. The first quarter involved were totally destroyed, but thanks to the energy of the brigade, under the direction of Superintendent Waller, the fire did not spread, and after two hours' work the fire was got under. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. During the progress of this fire another call was received from Rosetta Road, almost opposite to the Khedivial Palace. All the speaker was present in attendance, but the outbreak was successfully extinguished by the chemical extinguishers carried by the Brigade.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Our Suez Correspondent telegraphs this morning that the King of Siam is expected to arrive at that port this evening.

Sir Eldon and Lady Gost embarked at Marseilles yesterday morning and are due on the 24th instant at Port Said, whence they will proceed to Cairo by special train.

Mr. Mansfield de G. Findlay, 1st Secretary of the British Agency, who has been transferred to Dresden, Saxony, is leaving Cairo on the 2nd proximo.

Yacoub Pasha Artin, late Under-Secretary of State for Public Instruction, has been appointed member on the board of administration of the Heliopolis Oases Company.

A rumour is again float that Sir William Gladstone, Adjutant-General of the Ministry of Public Works, will retire before the end of the current year.

Sir James Blyth, who has just returned to London after a long stay at the Savoy Hotel, Cairo, has sent a letter, nearly two columns in length, the "Fruit of an Egyptian prosperity under British administration."

The death is announced of Count Menander Zizina, who died on Thursday at his residence at Rameleh, aged 75 years. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The Count was a member of one of the oldest Greek families in Egypt. His father was the first to introduce a European carriage into Alexandria in the early days of Mohamed Ali.

Captain Stanley Flower, director of the Zoological Gardens, is going on leave on the 22nd April and will return to Cairo on the 6th August.

Maitre Carton de Wiart, will be accompanied on his visit to London, where he will attend the meeting of Walker and Meimaraishi Ltd., by his secretary, Mr. George Bennett.

Mr. Caloyanni, judge of the Cairo native court, has been selected as professor in civil law to the 3rd and 4th classes of the Khedivial Law School, Cairo.

The Khedive has conferred the third class order of the Medjidieh on Mr. Mercier, secretary to the Farquet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON MILLS, LTD.

An informal meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Cotton Mills Ltd. was held on Thursday in the Continental Hotel at 6 p.m. Mr. Philip Back, chairman of directors, presided over the meeting and was supported by Messrs. Cookson and Roether, Maitre Carton de Wiart, the company's adviser, being also present. Mr. Back informed the meeting that in accordance with resolutions passed at a similar informal meeting held last February, the Government had been approached to assist the company by taking off the excise duty, and had been informed that, failing any help from them, the company could not continue and its shareholders would be forced to take steps to liquidate; that the reply from the Government was in the negative and that their directors were now taking the necessary steps to call an extraordinary meeting in London early in May with a view to passing the necessary resolution for winding up and appointing the liquidator. It was agreed by all that this was the only course to be taken. Mr. Back also informed the meeting that he intended to go to London to preside at this meeting. It was found that Maitre Carton de Wiart would also be in London on other business about the probable date of the meeting and he was asked and consented to represent the interests of the Egyptian shareholders of the Cotton Mills there.

In answer to a question from a shareholder, the latter was informed that the directors intended to look the mill up as soon as the cotton was worked up, which would be about the middle of May. Another shareholder considered that it would be better that the liquidator should not force the sale of the company's property at present owing to the poor condition of the money market, but that he should try to effect some arrangement with the present holders of the debentures whereby they would agree to allow the company until the 1st November next to pay them their monies. If this could be done it would greatly benefit the shareholders. It would be to their interest if the shareholders in Egypt insisted on another informal meeting being held here, when the liquidator was prepared to dispose of the assets of the company.

It may well be likely be found that a sufficient balance may be shown after the sale of the land and paying off all debts, to warrant the liquidation on the part of the shareholders of building a new mill on cheaper land and transferring their plant thereto. It must be remembered that the plant if sold out of the country might be worth only a few thousands of pounds, if that, whereas if the shareholders could secure the mill for a few months they could worth £20,000 to them or more. The shareholders have suffered much more from the company promoter than from unprofitable manufacturing. The whole matter deserves very serious consideration from the shareholders. Cotton will probably be very plentiful and cheap here in a short time, as flax is brought under cultivation. Preliminary expenses and the cost of teaching labour, etc., have not to come again.

COMPANY MEETING.

WALKER AND MEIMARAISHI LTD.

The following complimentary details of the Thursday's meeting at Cairo of the shareholders of Walker and Meimaraishi Limited are of interest. Maitre Carton de Wiart was in the chair. The meeting was supported by George Nungwong Bey and Mr. Constantin Meimaraishi, members of the local board of the company. Mr. George Bennett acted as secretary. The hall of the Grand Continental Hotel where the meeting was held, was filled with shareholders, including a large number of well-known European and native residents. It was remarked that the meeting, who attended the meeting were considerably in excess of the European. Some ninety thousand shares were represented. The Chairman, Maitre Carton de Wiart, began the proceedings, by announcing that the meeting was specially convened in consequence of the fact that several shareholders having demanded the transfer of the management of the company from London to Cairo, where is the actual management of the business and where in consequence, the directors are all the more able to follow the local needs and requirements, which is so necessary in such a business, and to provide for the wants of the company in the best interests of their shareholders. We have decided, continued the Chairman, to summon an extraordinary general meeting of the company, which is to be held at London on the 6th May. Before asking for your support I must inform you that the business of the company is in every respect most satisfactory and that the turnover shows £250,000 profit for the last seven years. This is a very large sum, and the directors have no doubt that the company will be able to satisfy itself. Our fellow directors in London have arrived at a decision to sell the remaining half of the land, which was intended for the construction of new stores in the centre of the city and they charged some local people to carry through this business. The offers which have been made for this property are very profitable from the point of view of the sale of the land.

On the other hand the sale would not be to the advantage of the Company. It is therefore that the members of the local board of directors are opposed to the disposal of the property. The reasons for this attitude are obvious. Over and above the fact that the sale of the land is very profitable from the point of view of the sale of the land, the construction of a large store, the Company would also be liberated from the burden of the excessive rentals which now have to be paid for the present premises. As a sample of this drawback it may be mentioned that the contract for the premises known as "The Cotton Mills" which was originally increased from £ E, 915 to £ E, 2400, per annum. The stores known as "Ex-Giorgione" in the Opera Square, which were originally rented at £ E, 260, have had this rent tripled. The Chairman then called upon Maitre Bigiari who spoke as follows:—Allow me in the first place to pass a criticism. I consider it ridiculous that the shareholders have been obliged to deposit their shares in one bank and to have the company's affairs conducted by shareholders transact their business with various banks and in my opinion, any of these should be allowed to accept deposits of shares. Allow me, also, to remark that the real administration of the company has not been at London, but at Cairo. It is an industrial rather than a financial company, answering to the requirements of the country. It is therefore logical that the central administration should be at Cairo, since the needs of the company can only be known here. It is, therefore, ridiculous that this company should be directed from London. Before concluding, I would ask what you intend to do concerning the new building. It appears to me that the land was bought for the sake of the company and that they have expended a great deal of money on the land, and that the construction of the company's stores."

After Maitre Bigiari's speech the Chairman asked the shareholders to record the votes on the following proposals: Whether or not they were in favour of keeping the remaining portion of the Company's property at the same premises thereon and whether or not they were in favour of the resolutions to be proposed at the extraordinary general meeting to be held on 6th May, with a view to the liquidation of the company and the transfer of the company's affairs to Egypt.

The meeting unanimously decided in favour of the transfer of the headquarters of the company to Cairo and against the disposal of the land. There only one last question to be decided. These were Messrs. John and George Walker. The meeting concluded at 6.30 p.m.

It should be borne in mind by the shareholders that during the five years of existence the London Board cannot point to transactions which have been so profitable as what has been done by the local board within a few months. For example the local board purchased the property at the Opera Square for £27,000. It is to-day worth £158,000 and has increased the annual turn over of their business by £58,000. It is owing to the prestige enjoyed by the local board that £200,000 was easily raised for the company's property. It is to be solely due to the unfortunate differences prevailing between the two boards, which will be definitely settled, it is hoped, on the 6th proximo.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR ELTON GORST.

EN ROUTE FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, April 20.
Sir E. Gorst left yesterday evening for Egypt, via Brindisi. (Reuter)

HAMBURG'S DOCK STRIKE.

MASTERS WIN THE DAY.

HAMBURG, April 19.
The strike of the dock labourers has been finally ended by a compromise favourable to the masters. (Reuter)

TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

20,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

MANILA, April 19.
The town of Iloilo has been destroyed by fire, 20,000 people are homeless. (Reuter)

THE ROYAL TOUR.

NAPLES, April 19.
King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived. (Reuter)

NAPLES, April 19.
King Edward has wired to King Victor Emmanuel expressing pleasure at the meeting at Gaeta and admiration of the Italian warships. (Reuter)

King Edward and Queen Alexandra entertained the Duke and Duchess of Aosta on board the royal yacht. (Reuter)

LORD CROMER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, April 19.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Asked if the status and powers of the new Agent-General for Egypt would be identical to those of his predecessor, Sir E. Grey replied in the affirmative. (Reuter)

CONTINUANCE OF THE DUTY.

LONDON, April 19.
The House agreed to the resolution continuing the duty on tea. The budget as a whole was favourably received. (Reuter)

ITALIAN FINANCE MINISTRY.

ROME, April 19.
M. Lacava has been appointed Finance Minister. (Havas)

A DISASTROUS TYPHOON.

NEW YORK, April 19.
Telegrams received here report a volcanic eruption at Puyetue (Chile). Enormous losses have occurred in the neighbourhood. A typhoon swept the Island of Ulai (Ulai) in the Caroline, 130 out of 800 inhabitants were killed. (Reuter)

PARIS, April 19.
A typhoon has been raging in the Oulouli islands on the north of the Caroline Islands. 230 natives have perished. (Havas)

GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

BERLIN, April 19.
M. Dernburg insists at the Reichstag on a vote for new supplementary credits for South West Africa. (Havas)

HUNGARIAN CUSTOM DUES.

BUDAPEST, April 19.
The parliamentary commission has decided for a general custom-house tariff. (Havas)

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, April 19.
M. Kossovich shown every inclination to arrive at an agreement with Austria. (Havas)

THE EGYPTIAN LOURDES.

THE MARBLE CITY OF MARIOUT.

II

The discovery of the long lost site of the City of Saint Menas is due to two German archaeologists, the Rev. C. M. Kaufmann and Mr. P. C. Ewald Falls. They left Frankfurt with the object of exploring the famous old Christian remains in Cyrenaica, especially in the hinterland of Djebel Akhdar. However, they could effect nothing, for the Pasha of Benghazi made difficulties, as at the moment of their arrival there was a dispute with Italy on the question of the harbour at Tripoli, and all endeavours of Europeans to enter the country were especially at that time, looked upon askance. They had another scheme in reserve, which was to find the site of Karm Abou Mina, and so they set out for Egypt. On arriving at Alexandria they received some valuable assistance from Dr. Schiessa Pasha and left Alexandria for the Mariout district in May, 1905. They knew that the old Christian city lay somewhere in the Eastern corner of the Libyan desert in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, but they had no clear literary directions as to the exact whereabouts of the site. All that they knew was that the sanctuary of Saint Menas was situated to the west of Alexandria. Such authorities as John Nikion, Abu Silihi and Makrizi do not mention it. But in the history of the Patriarcha by Severus we are told that Benjamin the Patriarch when flying to the mountain Pernou (the Patron Vierge) left Alexandria by the West Gate of the City whence he went on foot to Maresa and afterwards to the Oasis city of Al Mina where he adored the holy Menas in the great sanctuary. Their only other guide was the old Arab writer, whose description of the city appeared in our issue of Tuesday last.

DISCOVERY OF THE SITE.

The two German archaeologists made a thorough search for the site. They went as far south as Wady Natron and Moghami and explored all the old ruins in Mariout. After journeying for thirty days on camel back they came on June 7, 1905, to a spot, covered with ruins, called Boumna by the Bedouin. On going over this place Mr. Ewald Falls found quantities of old pottery lying about on the ground, which was evidently from broken amphuræ. Only a single Bedouin tent was to be seen in the neighbourhood. A boy came out of it on seeing the visitors and showed the German explorers a perfect ampulla with the image of Saint Menas on it. He pointed out to them the very spot where he had found it and they thought it advisable to begin digging there. Now at last it dawned upon them that their weary journeyings were at an end and that here they were on the very site of the ancient city which had once been so famous throughout Christendom but whose site had been unknown for hundreds and hundreds of years. As soon as they began to dig they discovered a large oven filled with numbers of lamps and a collection of beautiful ampullæ, which are now in the Frankfurt Museum. The same day they found traces of a large apsidal building in a ruinous state. The name of this deserted spot showed them that they had at last attained their goal for Boumna, Karm Abou Mina, was clearly a corruption of Karm Abou Menas. Here then was the site of the old city, which Severus in his history of the Patriarcha refers was more splendid than any of the Christian monuments of Alexandria and all Egypt.

THE EXCAVATIONS.

The discovery of the famous old city aroused the greatest interest in Europe and it was at once recognised that a most valuable addition had been made to the science of Christian archaeology. The city of Frankfurt decided to liberally support the work and five months after the finding of the site the excavations were begun. When we visited the site a few days ago it was evident that no expense or pains had been spared to excavate the old city with all that thoroughness that have made German excavations famous throughout the learned world. Four basilicas, three of which have been entirely excavated, have been discovered and the crypt of Saint Menas, the great baptistry, many other sacred buildings, and a bath.

The idea of a city supporting an expedition for archaeological research appears to the English mind an extraordinary example of municipal alacrity. In point of population Frankfurt-on-the-Main, comes between Hull and Bristol. If either of those cities ventured to propose the expenditure of public money on such a scheme, the cry of "Waste!" would be at once raised and the public career of its supporters would be ruined for ever!

cemeteries and such like appendances of a populous city have been brought to light. The most interesting find is that of the sanctuary of the Patron Saint of the Libyan Desert. It is in the centre of the city and covers a lofty situated area of about seven thousand square metres.

BASILICA OF ARCADIVUS.

The basilica of the Emperor Arcadius was a most imposing structure. It was covered with marble and supported by fifty columns. The bases are still standing and it is easy to gauge the vast dimensions of the original building, which was fifty-seven metres long and fifty metres broad in the transepts. The walls were entirely covered with marble and it is obvious from marks on the marble that the building was destroyed by the agency of fire. It is a subject for congratulation that so large a quantity of exquisitely sculptured capitals and other remains of this basilica still exist to bear witness to its former magnificence. The pavement of the building consisted of what is called malatun or large plaques of marble, which were everywhere and it is an evidence of the veneration of the shrine and of the expense which the building must have cost, that such an abundance of this material should have been brought to this spot to deck the basilica. Under the apse of the basilica are three vaulted sepulchral chambers. Before them the bema is seen. It is a semi-circular drum with a series of steps leading up to it. The bema is served for the kleros of the church and is in front of the high altar. The site of the altar is fixed by the four pillars of the ciborium or baldachin. The bema altar and the site of the ambo (pulpit) were enclosed in a rectangular sort of cancelli and thus separated from the public throng of worshippers. The atrium was the courtyard which was open to the basilica. Connected with it are a series of sepulchral chambers, large underground cellars with footsteps down to them. At the end of the basilica, as the anonymous Arabic writer states, is the crypt of Saint Menas. The excavators found the crypt covered with earth to the depth of from eight to twelve metres. It was a most arduous task to penetrate into the crypt, and some difficult excavating work had to be undertaken.

THE CRYPT AND TOMB.

Two porticoes open on to the crypt from the west and north, both of which had been elaborately decorated with marble. Through one of the porticoes one reaches the sepulchral chambers with "lupino" inscriptions and many graffiti, most of which allude to Saint Menas. The other portico leads down a fine marble staircase of thirty steps going directly to the burial chambers. The tomb was on the south wall of the crypt, which consists of a large cavern with traces of mosaic. It is connected with a chapel and is the actual tomb of the Saint, as the Rev. C. M. Kaufmann has proved from the discovery of many pieces of carved wood, was a wooden reliquary of a similar sort to those in the Coptic Monasteries of the Wady Natron. Over the tomb was a marble relief of Saint Menas, which is the only one of this relief marble traces of which can still be seen. The place in the well where it was attached is in a perfect state of preservation. All about the pieces of crosses, capitals and marble fragments with crosses. A large opening of hemicircular shape allows the visitor to look down into the crypt from the church, under which the tomb is. The worshipper gazed down into the beautifully decorated tomb from above, as is the case in Rome to-day and saw the lamps, which were ever kept burning in the sanctuary. The Menas basilica under which the grave lies is the oldest part of the Sanctuary, the basilica of Arcadius being merely an enlargement. There are three apses in the Menas basilica and many chambers on leading into the other. One of the most interesting features there is the holy well, which consists of a great cistern 86 metres long, in which thousands of ampullæ were discovered.

THE MONASTERY.

Nowhere in Egypt are there such vast ruins of ancient Christianity as here and the baptistry, which is in the centre of the city, was the finest throughout North Africa. But of all the remains none is more interesting than the monastery, or Koimobion, of Saint Menas. It was the largest building of the kind in the old Christian world and covered an area of forty thousand square metres. It was the site of the celebrated convent of Saint Simeon Stylites (northern Syria) (Kahle Seman) and the Byzantine convent of Theodosia. Excavations are now being made on this site. When the city was first discovered the site was covered with a series of low mounds. There was not a wall or trace of the building to be seen. But since this part began to be excavated this winter great progress has been made in spite of the difficult nature of the work. The pavements of fifty rooms, corridors and halls have been unearthed at from four to five metres underground. Entering by a portico, which was formerly vaulted, the visitor can inspect a series of rooms. Two courts with large cisterns have been opened up and a great deal of marble and blocks of fine granite, the latter probably from Taposiris Magna, are to be seen. In this part of the convent some curious little statues of monkeys were found. In the Koimobion numbers of amphuræ and ampullæ for holy water were discovered, many of them with inscriptions. The Rev. C. M. Kaufmann considers that in the various pottery vessels found here and other indications that all the

ampullæ of Saint Menas, which have been found elsewhere such as at Koni el-Shoufah, were made in the factory here, for over eighty of the Koimobion have been found here lately in the ruins and many thousands more are still buried in the earth. Among other noteworthy buildings are the baths connected with the baptistry. They were fitted with waiting rooms and supplied from large cisterns twenty-two metres deep. A reservoir, forty by seventy metres, was built to supply the Koimobion with water. In another part of the Koimobion a dining hall has been discovered. It was probably reserved for distinguished guests. Here was found a magnificent relief in white marble. The roof of this hall was supported by columns and the walls were covered with marble and porphyry. The Rev. C. M. Kaufmann informs us that judging from the numerous fine capitals, which have of late been found on the west side of the monastery, he hopes to come upon the Church of Saint Thekla, which is mentioned in the life of the Saint. This church was within the Koimobion and probably some highly important discoveries will be made there.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

There were probably at least five thousand permanent residents in the city and this number must have been considerably increased during the pilgrimage season. There were wells at the Araba valley notes, but it is evident that the water supply was chiefly from rain. Over fifty huge cisterns have been discovered and there are clear traces of irrigation canals for supplying the city with water from this source. On the few occasions when it does rain at Boumna, the downpour is excessive and a single such shower would fill up all the cisterns. The water supply was clearly sufficient and there are traces everywhere of old irrigation and olive and vine crops. The springs throughout the whole district are very inferior to what they were in ancient times.

There are only three sweet water springs with a full supply in the Mariout district at Hammam, Bires-Saleh near Behig, and Bir Sakkarah. West of Sidi Abd el-Rahman the wells are frequent and plentiful. The ruins of these tombs at Boumna are in many cases in perfect preservation and one of the features of a visit to the ruins are the descents into them by means of rope ladders. It is evident that some settlement existed here in Ptolemaic times, for traces of Greek graves of that epoch have been found there, and the date is fixed by the lamps and glass discovered in these tombs. There are also traces of an old Egyptian monument, but they are so meagre that it is not known whether they belonged to a temple or not. These remains are to be accounted for from the fact that the site was on the caravan road to Nitria from Alexandria. Old cisterns exist at frequent intervals to the west and there was constant communication between Alexandria and Barca by a high road running close by the city.

In some months time the work of unearthing the old city will come to an end. The German archaeologists will be taking themselves elsewhere, and the site of the holy city, which has been of late so cruelly disturbed by the labour of the Bedouin workmen, will again become neglected and unknown, save on the rare occasions when some student of Christian Archaeology from Europe or some curious visitor from Alexandria make a pilgrimage to the ruins of the city of Egypt's Patron Saint, Saint Menas of Alexandria.

NEW TYPEWRITING RECORD.

5,000 WORDS AN HOUR.

The world's record in rapid typewriting was broken in London on the 11th inst. by a young man from Newcastle-on-Tyne, who accomplished the astonishing feat of typewriting 5,000 words from dictation in thirty minutes, and of copying from typewritten "manuscript" 4,800 words in one hour.

The half-hour's typewriting from dictation was done at the rate of nearly eighty-four words a minute, or eighty-two words a minute not counting words in which letters were incorrectly typed.

The hour test worked out at eighty words a minute counting all words written, and seventy-eight a minute deducting mistakes. Previously the best authentic record was that recently made by a young American typist, Miss Rose L. Fritz, who, at the Chicago Coliseum, wrote for half an hour at the rate of seventy-seven words a minute.

Engineer Chapman. Mr. James Wright, a typist in the employment of the engineering firm of Messrs. Scott and Mountain, of Newcastle, is the record-breaker. A year ago he wrote 30,096 words in seven hours from dictation. A few days ago the "Express" suggested to Mr. W. J. Richardson, chairman of the Bar-Lock Typewriter Company, that an attempt should be made to capture the typewriting record for England, and Mr. Richardson invited Mr. Wright to come to London and essay the task. His firm gave him three days' leave for the purpose.

Mr. Bernard de Bear, principal of Pitman's Metropolitan College, agreed to conduct the trial, and at a room in Pitman's School in Southampton-row, Mr. Wright wrote against time, in the presence of Mr. de Bear, Mr. P. Hoels, secretary of Pitman's, and president of the Incorporated Society of Shorthand Writers, Mr. Richardson, and an "Express" representative.

Speed tests in America are frequent, and it is a common practice for the typist to write out a single sentence over and over again, and to reckon that a satisfactory trial. Mr. Wright undertook a much more difficult work. In both the half-hour dictation test and the hour's copying, he type-wrote matter in which there was no repetition, and which he had never written before.

Mr. de Bear chose for dictation Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on May 15, 1903. The hour's copying test consisted of speeches made by the late Lord Russell of Killowen and Mr. Haldane at an Eighty Club meeting.

If the test had been taken from the ordinary language of business, Mr. Wright would have made an even better record, for in taking several minutes dictation from Pitman's Commercial Correspondence, he wrote at the rate of 100, 101, and 105 words a minute. He has written as many as 116 words in a minute in ordinary business.

As a test of endurance the hour's copying was quite as wonderful as the half-hour dictation was as a test of pure speed. At the end Mr. Wright smiled, rubbed his arms, and said, "I could have done better if there had not been so many long words."

The heads of the Pitman establishment agreed that the record as it stood was quite beyond anything they had previously seen.

The Bar-Lock Typewriter can be obtained from Witehall, Morris & Co. (Egypt) Ltd., 14 Rue Scrota Alexandria and 11 Sharia el Madaheli Cairo, who are the sole agents for the machine in Egypt and the Sudan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA		Koni-el-Nadoura Observatory.	
Direction of wind	—	—	W.W.
Force of wind	—	—	—
State of sky	—	—	—
Temperature	—	—	—
State of clouds	—	—	—
Max. Temp. in shade	—	—	—
Min. do.	—	—	—
Humidity of the air	—	—	—
Wind of the sea	—	—	—
Baromet. at sea	—	—	—
Baromet. at land	—	—	—
Baromet. at sea	—	—	—
Baromet. at land	—	—	—

REMARKS.
Yesterday's weather conditions were agreeable though the sky was frequently clouded. To-day forecast is similar.

New Khedivial Hotel,

CAIRO.
Sanity Hotel, built in 1902, between Shepheard's Hotel and the Railway Station. Electric Light Lift. Military arrangements for all the army and navy. Special facilities for Government officials and Army of Occupation. NEW MANAGEMENT. 2942-2943-11-00.

Messrs. McLAUREN, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassabieh in Egypt this year. Everyone who has land to cultivate, or to level, should see them at work. Amongst the purchasers are His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, His Highness Prince Halim; The Warden Estates Company have purchased seven Machines, Messrs. Zaghdou Freres two Machines, also Messrs. Jatrodakks, Bushrahanna, Alexandre Kouri Haddad, Mr. R. P. McGillivray, etc.

They can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLaren, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.

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HOWIE'S BUTTER
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Si avoir bien le plaisir avec le simple vous joindre Patient La nante de son, réagir, A point de 15 30 vembre Lun comme mouven part an quantu tion s'e prix av Novem A his entre le temps, avel le donne échanc nouvell Fraque trouven bandad A ce po deat ée cians t Novem ment p à nos le dence) e récolte a On a la flatur au tax pour ne que nos consom qu'une l Mai et en simple Nois d'arbitr Nos in gunt inc préte-ne éte leur de v végétaté L M. Mercedi agnisme autre cas pris leur le marche ment sur fin, Ces 1/4 sur d'autre p 3/16 à y Vendred la questi aspect. "Tout ce a de plus qu'à le vembre e Mercedi au-dessus plus qu' jamais, et des preu palpables et l'assort Mai est en prétendu nouvelle de mot de la que solenn se saur de chandis faire et, l'vonté de ce n'arrive salutaire qu'il y a temps me s'agisse. Une ch en scène, agité à moment, sérieux se vérifie que de se Mai qui d an surplu reprise pa reste pour moyennan en regard s'élargi e Novemb poser que Le Nov Mai dans a est facile pient. En tou 18 29 32 e bas cours 1/8 sur Ve Comme d et pour ce sible de l' instant é faire une probabilit Les nou

REVUE COMMERCIALE

Coton.

Si jamais, nous, avons regretté de ne pas avoir à répondre à quelques critiques, c'est bien aujourd'hui ! Non pas que ce serait pour le plaisir de polémiquer ou de nous chicaner avec les uns ou les autres, mais parce que tout simplement cette fois nous aurions fait du remous et avec le manque de faits nouveaux ou intéressants, nous aurions eu, au lieu de la satisfaction d'une bonne revue, la déception d'une mauvaise.

La semaine a commencé d'une façon étonnante au plus haut degré. Sans rime, ni raison, ou plutôt tout bonnement avec l'idée de réagir, la spéculation a la hausse s'est amorcée à pousser les prix dans la matinée, du samedi et le résultat de ses efforts a été une avance de 15 3/2 pour le Mai et de 3/8 sur le Novembre.

Lundi, l'ouverture a été plutôt chaude, mais comme rien n'était venu justifier et appuyer le mouvement en question, et comme, d'autre part, des ordres de vente sur Mai en quantité sont arrivés inopinément, une réaction s'est dessinée petit à petit et le soir les prix avaient reculé en tout de 1/4 sur le Novembre et d'un demi tallari sur le Mai.

A bien penser, ce n'était que le nivellement entre les deux récoltes, préconisées depuis longtemps, qui s'accentuait, mais c'est la rapidité avec laquelle le Mai perdait du terrain qui a donné à réfléchir aux détenteurs de cette échéance et qui nous a valu le lendemain de nouvelles réalisations sur la récolte actuelle. Presque du coup le Mai et le Novembre se retrouvent au pair et pour un moment la débâcle a paru vouloir s'en aller. Seulement à ce point et entre le 18 et 19 13 1/2 pour les deux échéances, il s'est trouvé divers négociants pour prendre le Mai et donner du Novembre et c'est cette circonstance précieuse prévue par nous (nous demandons pardon à nos lecteurs de nous mettre encore en évidence) qui empêche la déroute complète de la récolte actuelle.

On a prétendu qu'il y avait en des ventes à la filature et des opérations de report sur juillet au taux de 3/4 de tallari; nous admettons pour notre part qu'il y a eu de tout, mais ce que nous soutenons c'est que les ventes à la consommation ne représentent ce jour-là qu'une très minime partie des achats faits en Mai et que le plus gros des affaires consistait en simples échanges entre Mai et Novembre ou bien encore en liquidation d'opérations d'arbitrage entre notre place et Liverpool.

Nos informations sur ces points sont absolument incontestables et les spéculateurs qui ont prêté une oreille complaisante à ceux qui ont été leur faire accroire qu'en fait il ne s'agissait que de ventes à la filature, ne peuvent que regretter que de s'être laissés entraîner à faire des achats. Et de fait, la reprise de Mercredi n'a été que la conséquence de ces engagements, car depuis hier, et malgré cet autre canard que certains gros faiseurs avaient pris leur disposition pour la réception du Mai, le marché n'a fait que baisser et c'est définitivement sur la cote de 19 tallari que le Mai a fini. C'est quand même une amélioration de 1/4 sur le minimum de la semaine, mais d'autre part c'est aussi une nouvelle perte de 3/16 à ajouter à ce qui avait été perdu jusqu'à Vendredi dernier et c'est ainsi envisagée que la question se présente sous son véritable aspect.

Cela n'est pas brillant, mais ce qu'il y a de plus désagréable encore, c'est la tendance qu'a le Mai de retomber au niveau du Novembre et même peut-être bien au dessous : Mercredi, le Mai était de nouveau à 3/16 au-dessus du Novembre et aujourd'hui il n'est plus qu'à 3/32 et reste plus offert que jamais, et il est certain que ce n'est pas avec des preuves en faveur de notre opinion aussi palpables, que l'on contestera nos appréciations et l'assertion lancée par nous que la position du Mai est encore surchargée. Il serait ridicule de prétendre que nous allons à l'encontre d'une nouvelle catastrophe, mais, au fond, le dernier mot de la baisse n'est pas dit, car quelque fois que soient les détenteurs du Mai au Caire, il ne saurait être question de retrait de la marchandise, car le spéculateur ne saurait qu'un faire et, par conséquent, les réalisations qui vont continuer ces jours-ci, avant que l'échéance s'arrête, ne peuvent avoir un effet salutaire sur le marché. Nous pensons donc qu'il y aura encore de la baisse, mais en même temps nous croyons que la baisse ne sera que momentanée et passagère.

Une chose à souligner, et ce serait l'entrée en scène de la filature qui seule pourrait remettre à l'état des choses régnant, pour le moment, elle n'a pas l'air de vouloir bouger sérieusement, mais cela pourrait quand même se vérifier. En tous cas, nous n'aurions besoin que de son aide partielle pour nous enlever le Mai qui doit être livré à tout prix, car, quant sa surplus, une partie pourrait toujours être reprise par les exportateurs, tandis que la reste pourrait aussi être reporté sur juillet moyennant 7/8 de tallari de prime. D'ailleurs, en regardant à la tendance qu'a le report de s'élargir et au rapprochement entre Mai et Novembre, c'est comme nous venons de l'exposer que les choses vont finir.

Le Novembre a suivi un peu lentement le Mai dans ses variations, mais la liquidation est facile : il n'y a pas de liquidations qui s'accumulent.

En tous cas, pour aujourd'hui, il a clôturé à 18 29/32 ce qui fait 5/32 de reprise sur le plus bas cours de la semaine et une amélioration de 1/8 sur Vendredi passé.

Comme activité, le marché a laissé à désirer et pour ce qui est de la tendance, il est impossible de l'indiquer : les choses changent chaque instant et bien fort serait celui qui saurait se faire une idée ou exprimer une opinion sur les probabilités futures.

Les nouvelles les plus saillantes de la se-

maine sont 1° la cessation de la demande pour les fils égyptiens pour livraisons éloignées, 2° les menaces de grève des disersants du Lancashire. Le premier point pourrait changer de face si les choses autour, repris un cours régulier chez nous, et pour ce qui est de la seconde question, il paraît impossible qu'avec un état aussi prospère de l'industrie cotonnière, on ne puisse pas arriver à une entente, entre patrons et ouvriers.

Les marchés encore en passant que l'on met à chaque instant la question du découvert sur le tapis : avant tout il ne saurait être question de compter que le flottant, avec la première filière Mai à la porte de la maison, est là pour le couvrir.

Le marché du disponible a été presque nul, tellement les transactions ont été limitées, et c'est toujours pour les mêmes raisons déjà exposées dans nos précédentes revues, soit le manque de demande et la rareté du choix, soit l'absence de prétentions inabordable des détenteurs. D'ailleurs, après une baisse comme celle que nous avons eue, les propriétaires peuvent bien maintenant se permettre le petit et l'écarter pour les mêmes raisons déjà exposées.

Pour ce qui est des prix, la cote officielle établie ce matin nous montre une réduction de 3/8 sur le Mit Afifi et de 1/4 sur les provenances Haute-Egypte, tandis que le Jeannovich reste sans changement.

Grâce aux nouvelles affaires que la baisse a facilitées, les exportations de la semaine ont fini par dépasser les prévisions en atteignant 6,700 Balles, contre 6,600 Balles. Il est cependant permis de s'étonner de ce que l'augmentation n'ait pas été plus sensible.

Les pronostics pour la semaine prochaine et pour la même raison s'améliorent ; mais, quand même, les embarquements n'ont pas l'air de vouloir pouvoir atteindre le chiffre de l'année dernière pour la semaine correspondante et qui a été également de 8,500 Balles.

Mais n'anticipons pas trop, car une surprise quelconque pourrait venir nous faire regretter d'avoir ponté un peu trop vite.

Liverpool, en se tenant à ses 100 balles de ventes par jour, ne s'est pas montré trop favorable aux égyptiens disponibles. En tous cas, le total de la semaine n'est que de balles 10,000.

Ce n'est pas riche, mais il est clair que la situation de notre marché ne pouvait avoir d'autre effet que d'éloigner les acheteurs à Liverpool aussi.

Quant aux prix, ils ont eu une marche difficile pour le spot et pour les futures. Les premiers ont perdu 3/16 à la cote de 10 7/16, tandis que les derniers montent de 2/64 au cours de 10 8/64 pour le Mai.

A l'intérieur on est occupé à terminer les engagements. Tout le monde est d'accord sur la question du retard que l'on estime à 3 semaines au moins, mais pour ce qui est de la superficie il n'y a rien de sérieux à signaler, si ce n'est pour la Haute-Egypte on l'a porté de 20 % d'augmentation au bas mot.

Les américains ont été jugement actifs à Liverpool et la cote en a profité. Le spot monte de 12 points et finit à 6.28, tandis que l'advance sur les futures est de 7 points pour le Mai-Juin qui clôturé à 5.68 et de 5 pour l'Octobre-Novembre qui a fini à 5.60.

La récolte marche moins sagement et le Texas ne se plaint plus du manque de pluie.

Gains de Coton

Sous le rapport des arrivages, la semaine a été satisfaisante vu l'époque à laquelle nous sommes, mais quand même la quantité reçue a été inférieure aux besoins et la hausse de disponible au dernier moment est en partie due à ce fait. De P.T. 7 1/2, le prix était tombé graduellement à 7 1/2, pour se relever tout d'un coup à 7 1/2.

En contrats, il n'y a eu que très peu d'affaires, mais la fermeté a prédominé et à un moment donné l'Avril avait touché P.T. 7 35/64. Ce soir pour l'Avril il a clôturé à P.T. 7 10/64, la suite de quelques réalisations. De fait, le marché est restreint et la moindre demande, ou la plus petite offre, fait varier les cours.

La nouvelle récolte est lettre morte et ne donne lieu qu'à de très rares affaires. La cote est presque nominale au niveau de P.T. 67 pour les 3 mois, tandis que Hull se renseigne par de véritables achats qui compromettent gravement la situation du marché, abus qui, heureusement, ont cessé depuis leur exclusion du marché. Nous apprenons qu'une décision analogue a été prise par la Corporation des Agents de change au Caire et que les effets ont été jusqu'ici très favorables.

D'autre part, il a été décidé, à la dernière réunion des financiers et agents de change, de venir en aide à la place. Les principaux banquiers ont promis de ne point contraindre leur clientèle à liquider, ni de lui exiger à l'avenir de nouvelles avances ; et ce tout en consentant une réduction du taux d'intérêt qui est en effet exorbitant. On a également obtenu des reportes des concessions importantes telles que la prolongation des opérations au cours jusqu'au mois d'Octobre au taux de 6 % à la seule condition de faire les compensations au cours du jour d'autres mesures sont encore à l'examen et l'on espère bientôt les mettre en exécution.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 20 Avril.

La mesure prise par l'Association d'interprètes l'après-midi à la corbeille de tous les remises et teneurs de carnets sans exception a produit une heureuse influence sur le marché. En effet depuis quelques temps, ces derniers se livraient à de véritables abus qui compromettaient gravement la situation du marché, abus qui, heureusement, ont cessé depuis leur exclusion du marché. Nous apprenons qu'une décision analogue a été prise par la Corporation des Agents de change au Caire et que les effets ont été jusqu'ici très favorables.

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La physionomie du marché ne s'est pas sensiblement modifiée pendant la semaine qui vient de s'écouler. Après un mauvais début, la situation est tout à fait tendue, tout est à l'écarter peu à peu. Rien d'intéressant à relever dans le compartiment des Banques, l'Agricole, la National et la Banque d'Athènes se représentent à leur cours précédent. La Cassa di Sconto et le Comptoir d'Escompte en perte de 3/4 et 3/16 respectivement. La Banque d'Orléans qui est un des meilleurs titres de notre cote clôturé à 123 francs soit 2 francs sous le pair. La Land Bank perd 1/6. Le dividende pour l'exercice écoulé sera de 9 sch. par action et de 3.6.8 par part de fondateur. Au groupe des Sociétés foncières et immobilières, c'est la faiblesse qui domine autant que le calme, la Belfra qui ne s'est vue qu'une seule fois reculer à 331 francs et demi et la Nile Land à 27 francs ; en baisse de 1/8 la Delta Sanieh la United et les Estates. Les transactions ont été assez nombreuses sur cette dernière valeur, la Société vient notamment de vendre les terrains de l'Alhambra avec un bénéfice de 245,000. L'Urbaïne rétrograde de 5/16 à 6 1/4 francs et la Building Land de 1/4 à 4 1/4 francs. L'Alhambra est à 7/8, c'est là une bonne valeur de portefeuille, l'Union foncière est par contre en légère reprise à 5 1/4.

Le groupe des valeurs industrielles présente peu de changements, les Cotton Mills s'inscrivent à 4/9 en attendant leur liquidation, la Salt and Soda baisse de 9 pence à 19 shillings et la Port Said Salt 6 pence à 13/6. Les Marchés progressent à 24/9, la Société se propose de distribuer un dividende de 8 % lequel avec les 3 % qui sont déjà distribués, constitue 11 % l'an. En hausse les Eaux du Caire à fr. 118 l'action et 255 la jouissance.

Les Hôtels subissent un fâcheux presque général, les Naxos perdent une livre et demi à 25, les Ritz 7/8 à 23/16. Les Splendidi font à 3/4. Une assemblée générale extraordinaire de cette Société aura lieu le mardi 7 mai à 4 heures au bureau de M.M. J.L. Menassehigi & Co. à l'effet de prononcer la dissolution de la Société et de décharger le Conseil d'Administration de ses gestion.

Par les valeurs de transport, l'Anglo-American Nile était demandée à 4 1/4. Ce titre vaut certainement davantage. M. Ernest Stangen, un des Administrateurs de la Hamburg America Linie qui est le plus fort actionnaire de cette Société se trouve en Egypte. On espère que d'importantes résolutions seront prises à la suite des échanges d'idées qui auront lieu grâce à sa présence ici.

La Levant gagne 1/8 à 3/4 l'action ordinaire Khedivial Mail perd 6 pence à 27/6. En baisse également la Rameh et la Delta Light qui perdent 1/4 et 3/16 à 5 3/4 et 10 1/2 respectivement.

Ainsi que nous l'avons mentionné dans notre précédente revue, la cote de la Tobacco and Cigarettes corporation aura lieu le 25 courant.

La souscription se fera aux guichets de la Banque Impériale Ottomane de 3 à 4 h. p.m.

Dans les circonstances actuelles du marché financier, la Société n'a pas l'idée de solliciter le public et si elle offre une partie de ses actions, ce n'est qu'une simple formalité qu'elle accomplit en vue de la demande à l'admission à la cote qu'elle compte formuler par la suite. En réalité, les actions sont toutes prises et ceux qui ont formé la Société n'ont pas à regretter l'affaire, qui est des meilleures et en sera de même pour ceux qui sauront profiter de la circonstance pour soulever quelques actions Jeudi-prochain.

L'Assemblée générale ordinaire de la Société Anonyme Egyptienne de Publicité a eu lieu. L'ordre a été donné du rapport du conseil d'Administration et de celui du censeur. L'Assemblée a approuvé les comptes à l'unanimité et a décidé de distribuer un dividende de P.T. 45 aux actions ordinaires, représentant le 15 0/0 sur le montant versé, et P.T. 37 aux parts de fondateur. Le dividende est payable à partir du 20 courant.

On annonce que le dividende sera déclaré à l'Assemblée générale de la Société des Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux sera de 60 piastres par action et 60 piastres par part de fondateur (vingt-cinq piastres).

Le Journal Officiel vient de publier l'acte préliminaire, les statuts et le décret khédivial d'autorisation d'une nouvelle société égyptienne, dite Société de Bien-Fonds Urbains et Ruraux.

Le capital est de 500,000 L.E. divisé en 50,000 actions de 10 L.E. chacune.

Les fondateurs sont MM. A. Restowitz bey, Ch. Nicole, Max. de Lavion, Elie Mosseri, Hermann Spalinger, Hector Pezzi et René Nicole.

La Société a pour objet l'achat, la location, l'exploitation, la mise en valeur, la vente de tous biens urbains ou ruraux et toutes opérations accessoires.

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THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN
HERALD PRAISES OF PE-RU-NA.

Catarrah and Catarrhal Diseases. Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Ailments Combined.



MRS. W. J. BRYANTON

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MRS. J. A. BAKER

Considers Pe-Ru-na the Best Medicine in the World.
Mrs. W. J. Bryant, 290 Sherman Street, Dennison, Ohio, writes:
"I followed the directions you kindly gave me and now I find myself entirely cured. I think your Pe-Ru-na is the best medicine in the world."
Heartfelt Thanks For Relief Found in Pe-Ru-na.

Miss Jessie S. Dwyer, 37 South Street, Passaic, N. J., writes:
"I took Pe-Ru-na as you directed. I had a very cough and after using two bottles of Pe-Ru-na, I found relief. You have my heartfelt thanks."
A cough is caused by a catarrhal condition of the throat and bronchial tubes. Remove the catarrh and the cough disappears. Pe-Ru-na is the remedy for all catarrhal conditions.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Pe-Ru-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.
R. DEL MAR, Alexandria, Egypt.

Permanent Benefit Followed Use of Pe-Ru-na.

Miss May Gray, 107 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:
"For more than five years I suffered from rheumatic pains in my joints, and its damp or stormy weather I was obliged to stay in doors."
"Sometimes seemed to be of no use until I started using Pe-Ru-na."
"I took twelve bottles in all, although it is six months ago since I stopped."
"I have had no return of my old complaint, in spite of the fact that I have been out in all sorts of weather during the severe winter."
No better remedy was ever devised by the medical profession for the mitigation of all climatic ailments than Pe-Ru-na.

Pe-Ru-na Used For Throat Trouble. Keeps the Remedy at Hand.
Mrs. J. A. Baker, 800 Locust Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y., writes:
"I feel it my duty to write and tell you what Pe-Ru-na has done for me, so that all those who are troubled as I was may find the same speedy cure."
"Four years ago I lost my voice, so that I was unable to speak above a whisper for seven weeks. Our family doctor could do nothing for me."
"After seven weeks suffering, I read some circulars in regard to Pe-Ru-na."
"I bought a bottle at once and took it in teaspoonful doses every hour, and in two days I could talk. I will never be without it."
For free medical advice, write to Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- April.
Sat. 20 A.H.S. Flower Show.
Metastapha Range. British Rifle Club. Match and Practice. 2.30.
Zinnia Theatre. Scenic Artistic by Societa Corda Israelita. 9.
Societa Filodrammatica "Ernesto Rossi". Entertainment and dance at Union Artistique Française. 9.15.
Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.
El Dorado. Music-Hall. Varieties. 9.30.
Societa Reunion Ramliste. Grand Concert followed by musical dance. 9.
Sun. 21 A.H.S. Flower Show.
Mon. 22 New Khedivial Music. Concert by Madame Meyer and pupils.
Thurs. 25 A.S.C. 1st Summer Meeting. First Race. 3.30.
Sat. 27 Bab el Ghedi. Station Reception on arrival of Khedivial Train.
A.S.C. 1st Summer Meeting. 2nd day. 3.30.
Mon. 29 British Consulate. General Meeting of Alexandria Cricket Club. 6.30.

CAIRO.

- April.
Sat. 20 Khedivial Geographical Society. Meeting. 4.
Ezbekieh Gardens Theatre. 9.30.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. Revue. 9.30.
Sun. 21 Zoological Garden. Ghizah Boy's Band. Afternoon.
Thurs. 25 Abdou Palace. Khedivial Farewell Reception.

Notice to Advertisers.

The "Egyptian Gazette" has given no advertising agency or company in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive right to act as advertising Agents on its behalf. Advertisements of every description are received at the offices of the "Gazette" from advertisers direct.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Head Office 1-3, George Street, Edinburgh	
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£1,500,000
LARGE PAID	£2,500,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:
S. B. HARTMAN, Pres., Manager. Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Chair.
K. A. HARRISON, Sec., General Manager. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd. (14-11-06)

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.
B. B. MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.
Daira Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Ali Square, Alexandria, Egypt.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT. FUNDS: £2,000,000.
General Agent: F. H. MANLEY, 3, Rue Clouet, ALEXANDRIA.
Cairo Agents: SETTON FRIEDMANN & Co.

Messrs. HUMPHREYS, Ltd.

Knightsbridge, London.
Makers of Portable Residences, Bungalows, and Store-Sheds.
IRON, WOOD and FIBRO-CEMENT.
A cheap form of Building, which can be quickly and easily erected and moved.
Address, where designs can be seen:
PRINCE'S CLUB BUILDINGS, Cairo.



Speciality: Deep Canoe Parisian shape Victoria, the smartest Victoria the world produces, beautifully finished, and luxuriously upholstered, rubber tyres. Special export price, packed and delivered at Egyptian port, £125.

VICTORIA CARRIAGE WORKS, LTD.

THE LEADING LONDON COACHBUILDERS.
24, 25, 26, 121 & 122 Long Acre, London.

Speciality: Deep Canoe Parisian shape Victoria, the smartest Victoria the world produces, beautifully finished, and luxuriously upholstered, rubber tyres. Special export price, packed and delivered at Egyptian port, £125.



CATALOGUE FREE.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

New York, Friday.
There has been little business on the American market this week; the closing today was steady.

	Last Friday	To-day
Aitchison...	98 1/2	96 1/2
Baltimore	102 1/2	100 1/2
Canadian Pacific	180 1/2	180 1/2
Chicago-Milwaukee...	139	137 1/2
Erie	25	24 1/2
Illinois Central	150	149
Louisville	122	120 1/2
New York Central	123	122 1/2
Pennsylvania Shares	64 1/2	64
Reading	55 1/2	55
Southern Pacific	86	85 1/2
Union Pacific	142	141
Steel Common	39 1/2	38 1/2
Prof.	103 1/2	103

Circular H. De Vries et Boutigny.

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caïre, Vendredi 19 Avril 1907.
Le taux de l'échange libre à Londres est toujours à 3 5/8 pour cent. Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 86 1/4, de même que l'Unité à 102. La National Bank a avancé de 1/8 à 94 5/8. L'Agricole est demeurée inchangée à 8 3/4, ainsi que la D. à 15 3/4 et la Delta Light à 10 1/2.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien est resté stationnaire à 730 la Banque d'Albion à 125.

Ici, la séance de ce matin a été presque absolument nulle. Les quelques fluctuations qui se sont produites sur certains cours ont été déterminées par un nombre extrêmement limité de transactions sans importance.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National et l'Agricole sont restées à leurs cours d'hier, ainsi que la Cassa di Sconto et le Comptoir Financier.

Idem pour le Crédit Foncier et la Delta Light. Le N. Land a été mieux tenu à 27 1/2. Le part de fondateur Immobilier a rétrogradé à 675 et le part Agricole du Nil à 7. Les Allocations ont faibli à 2 11/16. Les Bâtiments Immobiliers et Travaux ont été cotés 5 1/2 nominal; leur part a été coté à 88 90.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Egyptiens ont faibli à 8 3/4.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land n'est maintenue à 3 1/8. Les Estates sont revenues à 1 3/4 et leur part à 16 1/4. L'Assemblée ordinaire de cette Société a été tenue hier, le 11 Avril 1907, au siège social au Caïre, à 18 heures, pour l'approbation du rapport de l'exercice 1906-07. Ce dividende est payable à partir du 15 Avril 1907, contre remise du coupon No. 7, à la National Bank, au Caïre, et la Succursale d'Alexandrie, dans les Agences des Provinces de la National Bank et ses bureaux de Londres, 445, King William Street.

Le Conseil d'Administration de la National Bank of Egypt, à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance des intéressés que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires réunie le 11 Avril 1907, au siège social au Caïre, a fixé à 18 shillings par action le montant du dividende à payer pour l'exercice 1906-07. Ce dividende est payable à partir du 15 Avril 1907, contre remise du coupon No. 7, à la National Bank, au Caïre, et la Succursale d'Alexandrie, dans les Agences des Provinces de la National Bank et ses bureaux de Londres, 445, King William Street.

Le Directeur General de la Censur a le honneur de rappeler au public que, en accord avec la Décret du 10th November 1906, la Censur de la population will take place on the night of Monday the 29th April.

With a view to carrying out the provisions of the above Decree, a preliminary Census is being taken by means of Enumerators, who are authorised to ask the questions indicated in the Ministerial Arrêté of the 9th December 1906, and to take down the replies given to those questions.

This preliminary enumeration will be checked and brought up to date during the night of the 29th April, as aforesaid.

The public is requested to be good enough to assist the enumerators in their duties so that the Census may be carried out with the greatest possible accuracy.

NOTICE.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Summer Rates 15th May to 15th September 1907.
Between London and Port Said and London.
First. Second.
Port Said and London £14. 29.
Between London and Port Said.
First. Second.
Port Said and London £14. 29.
Between London and Port Said.
First. Second.
Port Said and London £14. 29.

These rates are Net, and do not entitle to a rebate upon the returning fare.

Commencing 28th May the departure from Port Said to Marseilles is intended to be on Tuesday afternoon, after the arrival of the 11 a.m. Cairo train.

A Steam-Tender will convey Passengers to the ship.
30054-10-4.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.
Average Time occupied in transmission of Egypt telegrams from England to Alexandria or Port Said.
Between London and Port Said.
First. Second.
Port Said and London £14. 29.
Between London and Port Said.
First. Second.
Port Said and London £14. 29.

NOTICE.
L'Assemblée des actionnaires de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières, et de Travaux est convoquée pour jeudi prochain, 25 Avril 1907, à 4 h. p.m. dans les bureaux de M. H. de Vries et Boutigny, rue Kasr-el-Nil au Caïre. A l'ordre du jour: rapports du conseil d'administration et du directeur; approbation des comptes de premier exercice; fixation des dividendes à distribuer; nomination d'un cinquième administrateur, etc. Le dépôt des actions doit être effectué le 22 Avril au plus tard, au siège social, dans l'une des principales Banques du Caïre ou d'Alexandrie, ou chez M. H. de Vries et Boutigny.

L'émission aura lieu simultanément à Londres, aux gabeliers de la Banque d'Albion, et au Caïre chez M. H. de Vries et Boutigny, rue Kasr-el-Nil. La souscription sera ouverte à 9 heures du matin et close le même jour à 4 heures de l'après-midi.

On peut se procurer la prospectus d'émission et des formules de souscription chez M. H. de Vries et Boutigny.

A l'Assemblée ordinaire des Actionnaires de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières, et de Travaux, il a été proposé un coupon de 7 francs par action privilégiée et de Fr. 8,25 par action de dividende.

L'Assemblée des actionnaires des porteurs d'actions de la Walker and Meimarakis Ltd., tenue hier soir au Continental Hotel, a voté, à l'unanimité moins deux voix, deux propositions, l'une tendant à transférer le siège social au Caïre, et l'autre à voter pour la revende du terrain du terrain de la Société à côté de l'Agence de France.

The Associated Cotton Ginners of Egypt, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the third ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices—Alexandria Central Buildings, Rue de l'Antienne Bourse—on Tuesday 7th of May 1907 at 4 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Director's Report and the annual Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1907.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect the Auditors.

In order to vote at this meeting, shareholders must deposit their shares at least 48 hours before the date of the meeting, at either of the following Banks:—
Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd.
Banque Impériale Ottomane.
Crédit Lyonnais.
National Bank of Egypt.
Deutsche Orient Bank.
or at the Company's Offices,
Alexandria 19th April 1907. 30077-3-1

National Bank of Egypt.
Chairman.
C. de Tschumi.
Alexandria 19th April 1907. 30077-3-1

Le Conseil d'Administration de la National Bank of Egypt, à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance des intéressés que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires réunie le 11 Avril 1907, au siège social au Caïre, a fixé à 18 shillings par action le montant du dividende à payer pour l'exercice 1906-07. Ce dividende est payable à partir du 15 Avril 1907, contre remise du coupon No. 7, à la National Bank, au Caïre, et la Succursale d'Alexandrie, dans les Agences des Provinces de la National Bank et ses bureaux de Londres, 445, King William Street.

NOTICE.
The Director General of the Census has the honour to remind the public that in accord with the Decree of the 10th November 1906, the Census of the population will take place on the night of Monday the 29th April.

With a view to carrying out the provisions of the above Decree, a preliminary Census is being taken by means of Enumerators, who are authorised to ask the questions indicated in the Ministerial Arrêté of the 9th December 1906, and to take down the replies given to those questions.

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Port Said Salt Association Ltd.

HUITIEME ASSEMBLEE GENERALE.

Avis est donné par la présente que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires aura lieu au Bureau de la Société, Rue Stamboul No. 14, le Samedi 27 Avril à 4 heures de l'après-midi, pour entendre le lecture du Rapport de l'Administration, approuver les comptes et le Bilan pour la période du 1er Janvier au 31 Décembre 1906; élire le ou les administrateurs et les commissaires de la Société.

Pour assister à l'Assemblée Générale, les actionnaires devront déposer leurs actions au plus tard trois jours avant la date fixée, près de l'un des établissements suivants: Océide Lyonnais, Banque Impériale Ottomane, Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Franco-Egyptien, Banque d'Albion.

The Port Said Salt Association Ltd.
Le Président,
P. W. CARVER.
30045-4-4

AMERICAN STOCK FOODS well-known and advertised. A firm of agents wanted, samples and stock now in Alexandria.
30081-1

TO LET, House-Boat, after May 10th, partly furnished, Rooms—two bed, two sitting, bath, servants' kitchen, House, Rod-el-Farag, open country, near tram. Three bedrooms, one sitting; kitchen etc. Full particulars from Rev. H. MacLennan, 2, Shari-el-Manakh, Cairo. 30089-3-1

WANTED, Two or three rooms to serve as offices in a central position in Cairo. Address Clayton Gas Company of Egypt and Sudan, Matson Messiaha, Kasr el-Nil. 30078-3-1

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MULL
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

LONDRES
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

PORTS DIRECTS
Graines de coton... 1/3
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

LIVERPOOL
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

CONTINENT (HAMBURG-DUNKERQUE)
Graines de coton... 1/3
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

MARSEILLE
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

Graines de coton... 1/3
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
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Oignons... 1/2

Graines de coton... 1/3
Océide... 1/3
Graines de coton... 5/6
Oignons... 1/2

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS
April 18.
Attika, Germ. a. Capt. Ramier, Port Said, Stern Bros.
April 19.
Manchouris, Brit. a. Capt. Taylor, West Hartlepool, Moss & Co.
Magna, Greek a. Capt. P. P. P. and Constantinople and Rhod. Hom-y.
Mendelshon, Brit. a. Capt. Marshall, Cardiff, Barker & Co.
Moullis, Brit. a. Capt. Dobson, Hall, Barker & Co.
Tshietshoff, Russ. a. Capt. Heymann, Odessa and Fimco, Os. Roesa.

DEPARTURES
April 18.
Tobé, Ital. a. Capt. Canepa, Messina and Genoa.
Bey, Brit. a. Capt. Gakell, Syria.
Bickria, Aust. a. Capt. Giorgovich, Brindisi and Trieste.
Portugal, French a. Capt. Pokot, Syria.
Alexandria, Brit. a. Capt. Pary, Poti.
Hartburn, Brit. a. Capt. Ross, Constantinople.
April 19.
Orengue, French a. Capt. Lussine, Marseilles.
Regal Carol, Russ. a. Capt. Marghinan.
Thana, Germ. a. Capt. Zanker, Malta and Hamburg.
Unes, Brit. a. Capt. Lindemann, Malta and Hamburg.
Daudes, Ott. a. Capt. Diacakis, Bengasi.
Shakipour, Brit. a. Capt. Williams, Messina.
Sardinia, Brit. a. Capt. Lazzaro, Sardinia.

PUMPS
FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, WATERWORKS
AND ALL OTHER DUTIES.

The Most Efficient, Reliable
and Compact is the

TURBINE PUMP

COUPLED TO
Electric Motor or Suction Gas Engine.

COMPLETE PLANTS
MADE BY

MATHER & PLATT, Ltd.
Salford Iron Works, MANCHESTER.

Allen, Alderson & Co.
LIMITED

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

Messrs. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.
Patent Tides-making Threshing Machines.

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.
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THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.
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Steel Balls, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.

Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.
Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

Messrs. F. REDDWAY & CO., LD., FENELTON, MANCHESTER.
The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Saws.
THE ENGBERG RICE HULLER.
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Messrs. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRANT
Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.
PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Horns, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.

OLIVER PLUGS.

Agent in Cairo: **M. FATTUCCI.**
Agent in Khartoum: **RIETI & BERTELLI.**

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HOSE FOR STEAM AND WATER
BELTING OF LEATHER, RUBBER, HAIR & COTTON

Egyptian House:
The Egyptian Engineering Co. Ltd.
Maison Spiro,
Chareh Kasr-el-Nil,
CAIRO.

Telephone 1542.
Cables: Angloglypt, Cairo.

THE TOCCO'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO. — NICOLAS D. TOCCO. — ALEXANDRIA.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways.

Helouan Branch. — Time Table from 1st January to April 1907.

Good may be through-booked without transhipping from and to all stations of the Egyptian State Railways and the Helouan Line. The Company has a system of nearly 1000 kilometres of line throughout the Delta and arrangements have been made for the through-booking of goods to their stations.

For further information apply to the Company's Offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Tantah, Zagazig, Damahour or Saïda Zenah

Cairo	dep.	6.45	8.15	8.30	9.15	10.15	10.30	11.15	12.15	12.30	1.15	2.30	4.15	4.30	5.15	6.30	6.45	7.15	8.15	9.30	10.15	
Helouan	arr	7.9	8.32	8.51	9.32	10.32	10.51	11.32	12.32	12.51	1.32	2.32	2.51	3.32	4.31	5.32	6.32	6.49	7.32	8.31	9.50	10.30
Tantah	dep.	7.11	8.34	9.34	10.34	11.34	12.34	1.34	2.34	2.53	3.34	4.33	5.34	6.34	6.51	7.34	8.34	9.41	10.51	11.30	12.15	
Helouan	arr	7.29	8.52	9.50	10.52	11.50	12.52	1.50	2.52	3.50	4.52	5.50	6.52	7.13	7.50	8.56	10.12	11.41	12.51	1.30	1.15	
Helouan	dep.	6.50	7.40	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	
Tantah	arr	6.17	7.10	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	
Cairo	dep.	6.34	7.34	8.10	8.52	9.36	10.52	1.36	1.50	2.54	3.36	4.52	5.36	6.52	7.36	8.50	9.52	10.52	11.52	12.52	1.36	